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54 Coupling means for fastening disposable ostomy bags and bag system therefor.

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EP 0 259 184 B1

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Description

The present invention relates to a re-usable coupling means for fastening a flexible disposable ostomy bag to the abdominal wall of an ostomy patient.

This coupling means is constituted by

(a) a retainer plate of a comparatively stiff plastic material, provided with an opening adapted to surround the stoma when the coupling means is positioned around it and having a gas passage duct connected to a filter for deodorizing flatus, and

(b) a flexible sealing adhesive member adapted to releasably adhering the retainer plate to the skin around the stoma and being permanently connected with the rear of the retainer plate.

Many constructions of ostomy bags are known and many of them are secured to the patient by means of special carrying, holding or coupling means. It is also wellknown to provide ostomy bags in some manner or other with filters to deodorize flatus. Such filters may be built into the bag or they may be separate and adapted to be placed over a permanent opening in the bag or one formed for the occasion. In the former case the filter is always discarded together with the bag, in the latter the same is often the case but not always.

Many different holding or coupling means for affixing to the skin of the patient are known, e.g. by adhesion or by the aid of a belt, and many of them are adapted to releasably receive an ostomy bag, e.g. by means of suitable coupling rings or other coupling elements, or adhesively. Such holding or coupling means as a rule may be used several times, which firstly is an economic advantage because such a means is a comparatively costly element in the overall ostomy bag arrangement, and secondly because thereby they can remain in place on the skin of the patient around the stoma for a comparatively long period of time, which is advantageous because the replacement of the holding means frequently may cause discomfort or even pain.

The filter is also a comparatively expensive part of the ostomy bag arrangement and it is therefore advantageous to build it into the holding or coupling means.

A few examples of doing this are known. Thus, GB patent specification No. 1,595,906 describes a surgical dressing having a carrier pad one side of which can adhere to the skin of the patient and the other side of which is provided with a first coupling member whereby a colostomy bag can be secured to the pad by means of a second coupling member secured to the bag, all provided with apertures which can be aligned with the stoma to allow intestinal contents to flow into the bag. The specific

feature of this dressing is that a gas passage path extends through the pad or the first coupling member to the outer world, all of the gas passage path extending substantially vertically upwardly when the pad is being worn normally by an upright patient, the portion of the gas path placed in the pad or the first coupling member having a gas filter inserted. The gas filter is, as nearly always and preferred in the present invention, based on activated carbon.

A similar construction is known from US patent specification No. 4,232,672. This specification discloses all the features of the preamble of Claim 1. Although it is not said in the claims of that patent that a filter compartment has to turn upwardly during use, this is clear from the description. The main difference relative to the above-mentioned GB patent is that one or more ducts lead from the interior of the bag to the filter compartment and that these ducts may be closed by a valve arrangement which via a resilient member is connected to a push button; only when this is activated, flatus will escape from the bag. From GB patent specification No. 1,212,904 there is also known a holding means for ostomy bags, this means provided with a flatus discharge duct which may be closed by a valve. In this case there is no gas filter in the duct.

It is a disadvantage of the known constructions mentioned that they need to have the holding or coupling means situated at the skin of the patient at a definite orientation, firstly because this may be difficult, secondly because the vertical orientation only exists when the patient is standing or walking, but not when he is lying, especially not when he is lying on his side. It is advantageous to be able to close the gas discharge duct when it does not contain a gas filter, but otherwise it is comparatively unimportant or even a disadvantage (if one forgets the venting, the bag will be inflated by flatus), and in both cases the valve arrangement is relatively complicated and at any rate it will increase the cost.

It is the object of the invention to eliminate these drawbacks and according to the invention this is achieved by having the gas passage duct of the coupling means in continuous communication with the interior of the bag by means of a plurality of gas inlet openings no matter what the position of the coupling means relative to the bag and the wearer is

It is thereby obtained that no matter the position of the wearer, be it standing, sitting or lying, and irrespective of the position of the coupling means relative to the bag, the filter will always be active to deodorize flatus, which will in any event be able to penetrate to and through the filter whenever flatus passes from the intestine into the bag. Flatus flows into the duct, via the filter to the outer

world in consequence of the gas pressure it exerts and it is not a necessity for flatus to pass upwardly through the retainer plate.

In the present specification the front and rear of the retainer plate and other parts consistently mean the sides which during use are turned towards or away from, respectively, of the person wearing the bag or its accessories. Upper and lower parts of bags and other constructional elements discussed herein are those which are upper and lower, respectively, when the bag etc. is positioned correctly on an upright person.

Apart from what has been mentioned above, the coupling or fastening means according to the invention has a further advantage, viz. that it can be used not only for ordinary ostomy bags but also for that known kind of wc-flushable disposable bags with a water-soluble outer layer which are adapted to be placed, as the inner bag, in a mechanically strong outer bag for use several times and protecting the inner bag from coming into contact with water.

In cases where it is wanted to benefit from this property, the gas outlet opening from the filter should be preferably situated in the rear of the retainer plate whereas the front of the retainer plate in an area surrounding the annular protection should be adapted to hold the bag by the aid of a pressure-sensitive adhesive. This will normally in known manner be covered by a removable protective cover until use. The pressure-sensitive adhesive may be present at the said area of the retainer plate or/and at a corresponding area on the bag.

Although, seen from the production point of view, it is simplest to have the gas discharge opening from the filter debouch in the rear of the retainer plate (i.e. in use between the bag/retainer plate and the body of the wearer), nothing prevents that it debouches in the outside edge of the retainer plate.

It goes without saying that it is also possible to construct the coupling means in such a manner that the annular projection together with the retainer plate constitutes one part of a releasable ring coupling (a so called plate coupling) the other ring coupling part of which (a so called bag coupling) is adapted to co-operate therewith and is firmly connected to the bag. Many different constructions of such ring couplings are known and they do not per se constitute any part of the present invention. A suitable embodiment is described in US patent application no. 867,523, the relevant part of this is hereby incorporated herein.

Because of, i.a., the relative easiness at which it may be produced, a particularly advantageous embodiment of the coupling means according to the present invention is constructed as follows:

(i) the gas passage duct is closed to the rear of

the retainer plate and situated in a bead protruding from the front of the retainer plate, said bead radially inwardly delimiting the opening of the retainer plate and radially outwardly an area for receiving an area of the disposable bag provided with a pressure-sensitive adhesive,
(ii) the gas passage duct is in communication by means of a plurality of gas inlet openings, distributed evenly over the perimeter of the bead, with the interior of the disposable bag when it is positioned correctly on the retainer plate, and
(iii) the filter is placed adjacent the rear of the retainer plate such that an inlet opening for gas to flow to the active filter material communicates via a small chamber with the gas passage duct, and also such that gas can only flow from the duct through this inlet opening and the active filter material, whereas a discharge path for the gas from the active filter material debouches opposite a part of the adhesive member not secured to the retainer plate.

The filter may advantageously be of the kind disclosed in EP patent application No. 871 300747.0 and may have been inserted in a recess from the rear of the retainer plate, said recess being barred from the rear of the retainer plate, but communicating with the gas passage duct.

A preferred arrangement provides a disposable bag adapted for use together with a coupling means constructed as disclosed above, which bag has an entrance opening for intestinal wastes and around that an area provided with a pressure-sensitive adhesive for affixing at the front of the retainer plate defined, said adhesive being provided with a bipartite protective cover before the bag is being taken into use. Such a bipartite cover is known, from Fig. 1 of GB 2,094,153; for reasons of easy production the dividing line is always eccentric, a chord not intersecting the entrance opening to the bag. According to the present invention it should be diametrical relative to said entrance opening and horizontal when worn by an upright patient. In the present context, i.e. for use with a reusable retainer plate and especially for use as inner bag in the system described hereinbelow, this positioning of the dividing line between the parts of the protective cover, greatly facilitates the replacement of bags on the retainer plate when the latter is in place on a patient.

Particularly expediently the bag may be of the known wc-flushable kind consisting of a laminated sheet material of which the outer layer consists of a water-soluble film whereas the inner layer is water and gas-tight, but mechanically weak and disintegrable in turbulent water.

A preferred arrangement provides an ostomy bag-system comprising a coupling means as described, a wc-flushable bag preferably of said kind,

and a bag of a waterproof, mechanically strong material, the latter bag meant for use several times and adapted to be placed as an outer bag around the wc-flushable bag serving as inner bag. In this the rear wall of the outer bag is bipartite in such a manner that its lower portion extends to a level which in the use position borders on the lower part of the area of affixing the sealing adhesive member at the retainer plate, whereas its upper portion is a plate-like portion which has a recess extending from its lowermost edge and having a contour in its upper part adapted to engage the upper half of the gap between the retainer plate and the sealing adhesive member secured thereto, said recess at both sides being delimited by flaps overlapping the lower portion of the rear wall.

In such an ostomy bag system, the flaps on the upper portion of the rear wall of the outer bag and/or the lower portion of the rear wall is provided with means for releasably locking the two portions of the rear wall together. These means may have the form of areas with a pressure sensitive adhesive on one of the portions but may, e.g., also be a Velcro type locking means (i.e. hooks at one part engaging loops on the other) or a snap fastener system.

Certain embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 shows a plan view of an embodiment of a coupling means according to the invention, Figs. 2 and 3 sections along the line A-A in Fig. 1 of two faintly different embodiments of the coupling means,

Fig. 4 a part, seen from the rear and in smaller scale, of a disposable bag for use in connection with the coupling means shown in Figs. 1-3, Fig. 5 schematically in slightly larger scale than Fig. 4 a section of a bag system according to the invention, consisting of a coupling system as shown in Figs. 1-3, a wc-flushable inner bag and an outer bag, attached to the skin around a stoma, and

Fig. 6 an outer bag for use in the bag system, seen from the rear.

Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

The holding means shown in Figs. 1-3 mainly consists of a retainer plate 10 of a comparatively stiff plastic material, for instance having a thickness of 1-2 mm; and a skin-friendly adhesive and sealing pad 12, e.g. of a material as described in GB patent specifications Nos. 1576522 and 2089351. The adhesive and sealing pad 12 in the embodiments shown in Figs. 2-3 is connected to the retainer plate 10 via a thin layer of plastic film 14 (not shown in Fig. 5) which also serves at securing

a thin microporous tape 16 which in a known way serves at fastening the coupling means safely to the skin.

In the middle of the interconnected (e.g. by heat sealing) two layers, i.e. the plastic film and the adhesive and sealing pad, there is an aperture 18 which does not need to be present at manufacturing because it is intended to be adapted in known manner by the patient or the nursing personnel so as to suit and fit tightly around a stoma 20 (which usually protrudes from the abdominal wall; see Fig. 5 in which reference numeral 22 visualizes the intestinal wall partly turned inside out and 24 the abdominal wall).

There is also a central opening 26 in the retainer plate 10, and the stoma may protrude more or less into or through it. The opening 26 has a larger diameter than the outer diameter of the stoma, viz. to ensure that the adhesive and sealing pad 12 may bear against the outside of the stoma.

The opening in the retainer plate 10 is inwardly delimited by a bead 28 which is hollow and thereby forms a gas passage duct 30 which is closed to the rear of the retainer plate (that turned downwards in Figs. 2-3) by the aid of the plastic film 14. Flatus may enter the gas passage duct 30 from the front of the retainer plate 10, which is in open communication with the interior of the bag when the retainer plate with a bag is in place on the patient, through a plurality of gas inlet openings 32. These are evenly distributed over the perimeter of the bead and expediently, but not necessarily, slit-like.

At an arbitrary spot of the retainer plate 10 - in Figs. 2-3 shown at the left side, in Fig. 5 below - there is a recess 34, formed from the rear, to receive a thin, flat deodorizing filter 36. The filter 36 is here of the kind disclosed in EP patent application No. 87300747.0.

The filter disclosed in EP 87300747.0 has an elongate, substantially flat filter body of a thickness of 0.25-3 mm encased in a housing of a flexible plastic sheet material. The filter body consists of an activated carbon textile material or a foam plastic impregnated with highly activated carbon. The walls of the housing are directly outside of the filter body sealed to each other and they are also sealed to the flat surfaces and edges of the filter body leaving free only mutually spaced areas adjacent the ends of the filter body for admitting intestinal gas and discharging deodorized intestinal gas, an inlet opening and an outlet opening being provided just opposite these areas in each wall of the housing, the distance between these openings being at least 10 mm.

The recess 34 is in open communication with the gas passage duct 30 via a chamber 38. Gases can only leave the gas passage duct 30 and chamber 38 by flowing through the active filter material

in the filter 36. The active filter material is surrounded by a plastic film which is firmly connected to and preferably integral with the plastic film 14, which closes both the gas passage duct 30 and the recess 34 to the rear of the retainer plate 10. The only apertures in the plastic film, which is gas- and liquid-tight, is an inlet slit or aperture at one end of the active filter material, turned to the cavity of recess 34; and an outlet slit or aperture at the other end of the filter material, turned to the front of the plastic film 14. These slits are not visible in the drawings because the longitudinal direction of the filter is perpendicular to the plane of the paper (Figs. 2-3) in the embodiment shown and hence tangential relative to the retainer plate. Here the filter is rectangular but it may even be a circular arc or shaped otherwise. It may also be of another type.

It is seen from Figs. 2 and 3 that the interspace between the filter 36 at one hand and the adhesive and sealing pad 12, the portion of film 14 covering this part of pad 12 and the microporous tape at the other hand is free, the heat sealing or other joint of adhesive and sealing pad/film only extend radially a little outside the gas passage duct 30.

When the retainer plate with a bag 40 is positioned on the patient around the stoma 20, which in most cases protrudes a little into the bag, flatus flowing from the entrance aperture 44 of the bag and accumulated in its interior may penetrate into the gas passage duct 30 through openings 32 and from there through passage 38 and filter 36 to the outer world if it is an ordinary single bag; or into the interior of an outer bag 44 as shown in Fig. 5. The outer bag 46 is no hindrance for the admission of the deodorized flatus to the outer world since it is not hermetically closed and should not be so.

The only difference between Figs. 2 and 3 is that the embodiment according to Fig. 3 is provided with a layer of highly absorbent material 47 for catching possible particles of liquid or mixtures of particles of liquid and solids might possibly arrive to the entrance of the active filter material from openings 32 through gas passage duct 30 and passage 38. Such particles might clog the filter and render it inactive.

In the embodiment shown the bag 40 is adapted to be sealingly secured to the coupling means by the aid of an area with a pressure sensitive adhesive 50 which is caused to adhere to a flat area 52 on the front of the coupling means around and up to the radially outer side of bead 28. The diameter of the inlet opening 44 of the bag thus normally corresponds to the outer diameter of bead 28. The pressure-sensitive adhesive is normally most expediently situated on the bag but actually may be situated on retainer plate 10.

Instead of adhesive joining of bag to coupling

plate, these two parts may be provided with co-operating coupling rings of essentially known kind adapted for the purpose.

In Fig. 4 it is seen that the bag 40, which may be of the usual kind for adhesive securing directly or indirectly to the patient, is provided with a bipartite, releasable protective cover 54, e.g. of siliconized paper, covering the entire layer of pressure-sensitive adhesive. This protective cover differs from known bipartite protective covers for ostomy appliances in that the dividing between the two separate parts 56 and 58 is straight, horizontal in the situation of use and diametric.

The advantage of this bipartite protective cover is that when replacing the bag, the coupling means remaining adhered to the skin, the patient may remove one part of the protective cover and bend the corresponding portion of the bag, e.g. the upper portion, a little away from the body of the patient so that the exposed adhesive does not come into contact with the retainer plate. After this the patient may lead the other portion upwardly towards bead 28 with the other part of the protective cover in contact with the retainer plate until contact has been established between the inner edge of the relevant part of the bag entrance and the bead. Immediately hereafter the portion of the adhesive area freed from the protective cover is bent onto the retainer plate, the other portion is bent a bit outwardly for removing the remainder of the protective cover and is thereafter adhered. There is obtained in this manner a big security for a correct centering and positioning of the bag on the retainer plate, whereas such correct positioning is difficult when the entire adhesive surface is laid free.

In the foregoing the invention has been substantially only described in connection with a fundamentally ordinary disposable bag for stomatists.

It is, however, equally suitable for use in an ostomy bag system of the kind visualized in Fig. 5, comprising besides a coupling means according to the invention a wc-flushable inner bag 40 and a protecting outer bag 46, both known per se.

The system for affixing the inner bag 40 to the retainer plate 10 is the same whether such a double bag system or an ordinary single bag system as hereinbefore is concerned, even so as regards the bipartite protective cover.

In such a system the inner bag 40 consists of a laminated sheet the outer layer of which is a water soluble film which is also a good gas barrier, e.g. of polyvinyl alcohol, whereas the inner layer is waterproof but mechanically weak so that it becomes disintegrated by the turbulence while flushing. The particular construction of the retainer plate as explained in connection with Figs. 1-3 assures good safety against leakage and there is therefore

little risk of damaging the inner bag during use and hence before intended. Should it nevertheless occur, the outer bag - which is normally used several times - ensures that the damage is limited to precisely the outer bag which is of a mechanically strong, waterproof material. Examples of this are plastics coated textile fabric and comparatively strong, water-tight plastic sheets. The outer bag does not need to be gas-tight because the inner bag has to consist of a gas-tight material.

With the constructions of the coupling plate shown in Figs. 1-3, the outer bag 46 may be suspended on the rear of the coupling means as shown in Fig. 5, whereby it rests in the upper part of the gap between the retainer plate 10 and the adhesive and sealing pad 12 with the plastic film sitting thereon. The connection need not and should not be gas-tight since deodorized flatus flowing from the filter 36 to the interior of the outer bag 46 must be able to escape.

It is particularly convenient if the rear wall of the outer bag be arranged as shown in Fig. 6. It is bipartite with a lower portion 60 which in the position of use extends to the lower part of the area of bonding between retainer plate 10 and adhesive and sealing pad 12, whereas its upper portion is arranged as a plate-like portion 62 having a recess 64 which is open downwardly and surrounded by two flaps 66, and has a contour in its upper part which fits for bearing against the upper half of the gap between the retainer plate 10 and the adhesive and sealing pad 12 (including the film 14). By virtue of this, the outer bag may be easily removed from a filled inner bag thereby that the flaps 66 and the upper portion of the outer bag are bent upwardly and in a direction away from the patient, after which the entire outer bag may be easily pulled downwards, away from the inner bag. When this has been replaced it is correspondingly easy to position the outer bag in place around the new inner bag.

As an extra safety measure the flaps 66 may be provided at the inner side with a Velcro type closure means to co-operate with complementary areas on the outer side of the lower portion of the outer bag, or there may be other closure means such as areas of pressure sensitive adhesive or snap fastener-like means.

Claims

1. A re-usable coupling means for securing to the body of a patient a flexible disposable bag for collecting intestinal wastes from an ostomy, said coupling means consisting of
 - (a) a retainer plate (10) of a comparatively stiff plastic material, provided with an opening (26) adapted to surround the stoma (20)

when the coupling means is positioned around it, and having a gas passage duct (30) situated in an annular projection (28) protruding from the front of the retainer plate around the opening (26), said duct (30) communicating via a filter (36) for deodorizing flatus via one or more gas outlet openings in the coupling means, and

(b) a flexible sealing adhesive member (12) adapted to releasably adhere the retainer plate to the skin around the stoma (20) and being connected with the retainer plate, characterized in that said gas passage duct (30) is in continuous communication by means of a plurality of gas inlet openings with the interior of the connected disposable bag (40) in any position of the coupling means relative to the bag and the wearer.

2. A coupling means according to claim 1, characterized in that the outlet opening for discharging gas from the filter is situated in the rear of the retainer plate (10), the front of the retainer plate in an area (52) surrounding the annular projection (28) being adapted to hold the bag by the aid of a pressure-sensitive adhesive (50).
3. A coupling means according to claim 1 or claim 2, characterized in that
 - (i) the gas passage duct (30) is closed to the rear of the retainer plate (10) and situated at least partly in a bead (28) protruding from the front of the retainer plate, said bead radially inwardly limiting the opening (26) of the retainer plate (10) and radially outwardly an area for receiving an area of the disposable bag provided with a pressure-sensitive adhesive,
 - (ii) the gas passage duct communicates by means of a plurality of gas inlet openings (32), distributed around the perimeter of the bead (28), with the interior of the bag when the disposable bag is positioned correctly on the retainer plate, and
 - (iii) the filter (36) is placed adjacent the rear of the retainer plate such that an inlet opening for gas flowing to the active filter material communicates via a small chamber (38) with the gas passage duct (30) and also such that gas can only flow from the duct through this inlet opening and the active filter material, whereas a discharge path for the gas from the active filter material extends adjacent a part of the adhesive member not secured to the retainer plate.
4. A coupling means according to claim 3, char-

acterized in that the filter (36) is inserted in a recess (34) made from the rear of the retainer plate (10), said recess being barred from the rear of the retainer plate but communicating with the gas passage duct.

5. A coupling means according to any preceding claim characterized in that the filter (36) is a thin, flat deodorising filter.
6. A coupling means according to any preceding claim characterized in that the annular projection (28) together with the retainer plate constitutes one part of a releasable ring coupling the other ring coupling part of which is adapted to co-operate therewith and is permanently connected to the bag.
7. A coupling means according to any preceding claim in combination with a disposable bag, said bag (40) having an entrance opening (44) for intestinal waste material and around that an area provided with a pressure sensitive adhesive for affixing at the front of the retainer plate (10) said adhesive area being provided with a bipartite protective cover (54) before the bag is being taken into use, wherein the dividing line between the parts (56,58) of the protective cover is diametrical relative to the entrance opening of the bag and horizontal when being worn by an upright patient.
8. An ostomy bag system comprising a coupling means as defined in any one of claims 1-6, a wc-flushable bag (40), and a bag (46) of a waterproof mechanically strong material, the latter bag being adapted to be re-used and to be placed as an outer bag around the wc-flushable bag which serves as inner bag, wherein the rear wall of the outer bag (46) is bipartite in such a way that its lower portion extends to a top level which in use borders on the lower part of the area of affixing the sealing adhesive member (12) for the retainer plate (10), whereas its upper portion is a plate-like portion which has a recess extending from its lowermost edge and has a contour in the upper part adapted to engage the upper half of the gap between the retainer plate and the sealing adhesive member, said recess at both sides being delimited by flaps (66) overlapping the lower portion of the rear wall.
9. An ostomy bag system according to claim 8, characterized in that the flaps (66) on the upper portion of the rear wall of the outer bag and/or the lower portion of rear wall is provided with means (68) for releasably locking the two

portions of the rear wall together.

Revendications

1. Dispositif d'accouplement réutilisable pour fixer au corps d'un patient un sac, flexible jetable, collecteur de déchets intestinaux résultant d'une ostomie, ce dispositif d'accouplement consistant en
 - (a) une plaque de maintien (10) en matériau plastique relativement rigide, pourvue d'une ouverture (26) prévue pour entourer la stomata (20) quand le dispositif d'accouplement est en place autour de celle-ci, et comprenant un conduit de passage de gaz (30) situé dans un bourrelet annulaire (28) faisant saillie de la face frontale de la plaque de maintien autour de l'ouverture (26), ce conduit (30) étant en communication, via une ou plusieurs ouvertures de sortie de gaz intestinaux dans le dispositif d'accouplement, avec un filtre (36) de désodorisation du gaz, et
 - (b) un élément adhésif flexible d'étanchéité (12) adapté pour fixer, par adhésion détachable, la plaque de maintien à la peau autour de la stomata (20) et relié à la plaque de maintien,

caractérisé en ce que ledit conduit de passage de gaz (30) est en communication continue, par un nombre d'ouvertures d'entrée de gaz, avec l'intérieur du sac à jeter monté (40), dans toute position du dispositif d'accouplement par rapport au sac et au patient.
2. Dispositif d'accouplement selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que l'ouverture de sortie de gaz depuis le filtre se situe à la face arrière de la plaque de maintien (10), la face frontale de celle-ci étant, dans une zone (52) autour du bourrelet annulaire (28), prévue pour retenir le sac à l'aide d'un adhésif (50) sensible à la pression.
3. Dispositif d'accouplement selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce que
 - (i) le conduit de passage de gaz (30) est obturé vers la face arrière de la plaque de maintien (10) et situé, au moins partiellement, dans un bourrelet (28) qui fait saillie de la face frontale de la plaque de maintien, ce bourrelet délimitant, radialement vers l'intérieur, l'ouverture (26) de la plaque de maintien (10) et radialement vers l'extérieur une zone prévue pour être réunie avec une zone du sac jetable pourvue d'un adhésif sensible à la pression,

- (ii) le conduit de passage de gaz est, par un nombre d'ouvertures d'entrée de gaz (32) distribuées autour de la périphérie du bourrelet (28), en communication avec l'intérieur du sac quand le sac jetable est placé correctement sur la plaque de maintien, et
- (iii) le filtre (36) est placé adjacent à la face arrière de la plaque de maintien si bien qu'une ouverture d'entrée pour le gaz s'écoulant vers le matériau actif du filtre est, via une petite chambre (38), en communication avec le conduit de passage de gaz (30) et si bien que, de plus, le gaz ne peut s'écouler du conduit que par cette ouverture d'entrée et le matériau actif du filtre, tandis qu'un chemin de sortie du gaz depuis le matériau actif du filtre s'étend de manière adjacente par rapport à l'élément adhésif non fixé à la plaque de maintien.
4. Dispositif d'accouplement selon la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce que le filtre (36) est inséré dans une échancrure (34) pratiquée depuis la face arrière de la plaque de maintien (10), cette échancrure étant obturée vers la face arrière de la plaque de maintien, mais étant en communication avec le conduit de passage de gaz.
 5. Dispositif d'accouplement selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes caractérisé en ce que le filtre (36) est un filtre de désodorisation mince et plat.
 6. Dispositif d'accouplement selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes caractérisé en ce que le bourrelet annulaire (28) constitue, avec la plaque de maintien, une première partie d'un anneau d'accouplement détachable, l'autre partie de cet anneau d'accouplement étant adaptée pour coopérer avec la première et fixée de manière permanente au sac.
 7. Dispositif d'accouplement selon une quelconque des revendications précédentes en combinaison avec un sac jetable, ce sac (40) comportant une ouverture d'entrée (44) pour des matières de déchet intestinal, et autour de cette ouverture une zone adhésive sensible à la pression pour la fixation à la face frontale de la plaque de maintien (10), cette zone adhésive étant, avant l'emploi, pourvue d'une couverture protectrice (54) divisée en deux, la ligne de division entre les deux parties (56, 58) étant diamétrale par rapport à l'ouverture d'entrée du sac et horizontale quand le sac est porté par un patient en position debout.
 8. Système de sac d'ostomie comprenant un dispositif d'accouplement selon une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, un sac (40) jetable dans une toilette, et un sac (46) d'un matériau mécaniquement solide et imperméable à l'eau, ce dernier sac étant conçu pour réutilisation et pour être placé comme un sac externe autour du sac jetable qui sert de sac interne, système dans lequel la paroi arrière du sac externe (46) est en deux parties dont la partie inférieure s'étend, en cours d'emploi, au niveau de la partie inférieure de la zone de fixation de l'élément adhésif d'étanchéité (12) de la plaque de maintien (10), tandis que la partie supérieure du sac externe (46) est une partie en forme de plaque qui comporte une échancrure qui s'étend de son bord le plus bas et qui présente dans la partie supérieure un contour qui est adapté pour venir s'engager dans la moitié supérieure de la fente entre la plaque de maintien et l'élément adhésif d'étanchéité, cette échancrure étant des deux côtés délimitée par des languettes (66) chevauchant la partie inférieure de la paroi arrière.
 9. Système de sac d'ostomie selon la revendication 8, caractérisé en ce que les languettes (66) à la partie supérieure de la paroi arrière du sac externe et/ou la partie inférieure de la paroi arrière sont pourvues de moyens (68) pour le verrouillage détachable des deux parties de la paroi arrière, l'une avec l'autre.

Patentansprüche

1. Wiederverwendbares Kupplungsmittel zur Befestigung eines flexiblen Einwegbeutels, der zum Aufsammeln von Darmentleerungen von einem Stoma dient, an den Körper eines Patienten, welches Kupplungsmittel aus folgenden Teilen besteht
 - (a) einer Stützplatte (10) aus verhältnismäßig steifem Kunststoffmaterial und mit einer Öffnung (26), die dazu vorgesehen ist das Stoma zu umschliessen, wenn das Kupplungsmittel um dieses herum angebracht ist, und mit einem auf der Vorderseite der Stützplatte um die Öffnung (26) herum in einem ringförmigen Vorsprung (28) ausgebildeten Gasdurchgangskanal (30), der zur Desodorierung der Darmgase via einem Filter (36) mit einer oder mehreren im Kupplungsmittel vorgesehenen Gasausströmungsöffnungen in Verbindung steht,
 - (b) einem abdichtenden, flexiblen Klebeteil (12), das dazu dient die Stützplatte auf der Haut rund um das Stoma lösbar anzukleben, und das an die Stützplatte befestigt ist,

- dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, dass der Gasdurchgangskanal (30) in jeder Lage des Kupplungsmittels im Verhältnis zum Beutel und zum Patienten mittels einer Mehrzahl von Gaseinlassöffnungen mit dem Inneren des angeschlossenen Einwegbeutels (40) in fortwährender Verbindung steht.
2. Kupplungsmittel nach Anspruch 1, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, dass die Gasausströmungsöffnung zum Abführen der Gase aus dem Filter auf der Rückseite der Stützplatte (10) angebracht ist, während die Vorderseite der Stützplatte in einem Bereich (52) um den ringförmigen Vorsprung (28) herum zum Festhalten des Beutels mittels eines druckempfindlichen Klebemittels (50) dient.
3. Kupplungsmittel nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, dass
- (i) der Gasdurchgangskanal (30) gegen die Rückseite der Stützplatte (10) hin geschlossen ist und zumindest teilweise in einer von der Vorderwand der Stützplatte herausragenden Wulst (28) angebracht ist, welche Wulst die Öffnung (26) der Stützplatte (10) radial nach innen abgrenzt und einen Bereich, der zur Aufnahme einer mit einem druckempfindlichen Klebemittel versehenen Fläche des Einwegbeutels dient, radial nach aussen abgrenzt,
 - (ii) der Gasdurchgangskanal, wenn der Einwegbeutel auf der Stützplatte richtig befestigt ist, mittels einer Mehrzahl rund um die Peripherie der Wulst (28) angeordneter Gaseinlassöffnungen (32) mit dem Inneren des Beutels in Verbindung steht,
 - (iii) der auf der Rückseite der Stützplatte angebrachte Filter (36) derart angeordnet ist, dass eine Einlassöffnung für die zu dem aktiven Filtermaterial strömenden Gase via einer kleinen Kammer (38) mit dem Gasdurchgangskanal (30) verbunden ist, und auch derart, dass Gase nur vom Kanal durch diese Einlassöffnung und das aktive Filtermaterial strömen können, während für Gase, die von dem aktiven Filtermaterial kommen, neben dem Teil des nicht an die Stützplatte befestigten Klebemittels ein Austritt verläuft.
4. Kupplungsmittel nach Anspruch 3, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, dass der Filter (36) in einer von der Rückseite der Stützplatte (10) ausgehenden Aussparung (34) eingesetzt ist, und dass die Aussparung von der Rückseite der Stützplatte gesperrt wird, mit dem Gasdurchgangskanal aber in offener Verbindung steht.
5. Kupplungsmittel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, dass der Filter (36) ein dünner, flacher Desodorierungsfilter ist.
6. Kupplungsmittel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, dass der ringförmige Vorsprung (28) zusammen mit der Stützplatte den einen Teil einer lösbaren Ringkupplung darstellt, und der andere Ringkupplungsteil, der zum Zusammenarbeiten mit dem ersten Teil vorgesehen ist, mit dem Beutel bleibend verbunden ist.
7. Kupplungsmittel nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche in Verbindung mit einem Einwegbeutel, welcher Beutel (40) eine Eingangsöffnung (44) für Darmentleerungen, und um die Öffnung herum eine Fläche mit einem druckempfindlichen Klebemittel zur Anbringung des Beutels an der Vorderseite der Stützplatte (10) aufweist, wobei die Klebefläche vor dem Gebrauch des Beutels mit einem abnehmbaren, zweiteiligen Schutzüberzug (54) versehen ist, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, dass die Scheidelinie zwischen den zwei Teilen (56, 58) des Schutzüberzuges im Verhältnis zur Eingangsöffnung des Beutels diametral und in aufgerichteter Stellung des Patienten waagrecht verläuft.
8. Ostomiebeutelssystem umfassend ein Kupplungsmittel, wie in einem beliebigen der Ansprüche 1-6 angegeben, sowie einen WC-ausspülbaren Beutel (40) und einen Beutel (46) aus wasserdichtem, mechanisch starkem Material, welcher letztere Beutel zum mehrmaligen Gebrauch und zur Anbringung als Aussenbeutel um den als Innenbeutel dienenden WC-ausspülbaren Beutel geeignet ist, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, dass die Rückseitenwand des äusseren Beutels (46) zweiteilig und auf die Art ausgebildet ist, dass sich deren unterer Teil nach oben bis zu einem Niveau erstreckt, das in der Gebrauchsstellung an den unteren Teil des Bereichs für die Befestigung des dichten Klebeteils (12) an die Stützplatte (10) angrenzt, während der obere Teil der Rückseitenwand als ein plattenförmiger Teil ausgebildet ist mit einer in der Gebrauchsstellung nach unten offenen Aussparung mit einer in dem oberen Teil vorgesehenen Kontur, die zum Eingreifen in den oberen Halbtteil des Spaltes zwischen der Stützplatte und dem an diese befestigten dichtenden Klebeteil dient, welche Aussparung an beiden Seiten durch den unteren Teil der Rückseitenwand überlappende Laschen (66) abgegrenzt ist.

9. Ostomiebeutelssystem nach Anspruch 8, dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, dass die Laschen (66) an dem oberen Teil des Aussenbeutels und/oder dem unteren Teil der Rückseitenwand mit Mitteln (68) zu einem auslösbaren Ineinandergreifen der zwei Teile der Rückseitenwand ausgestattet sind.

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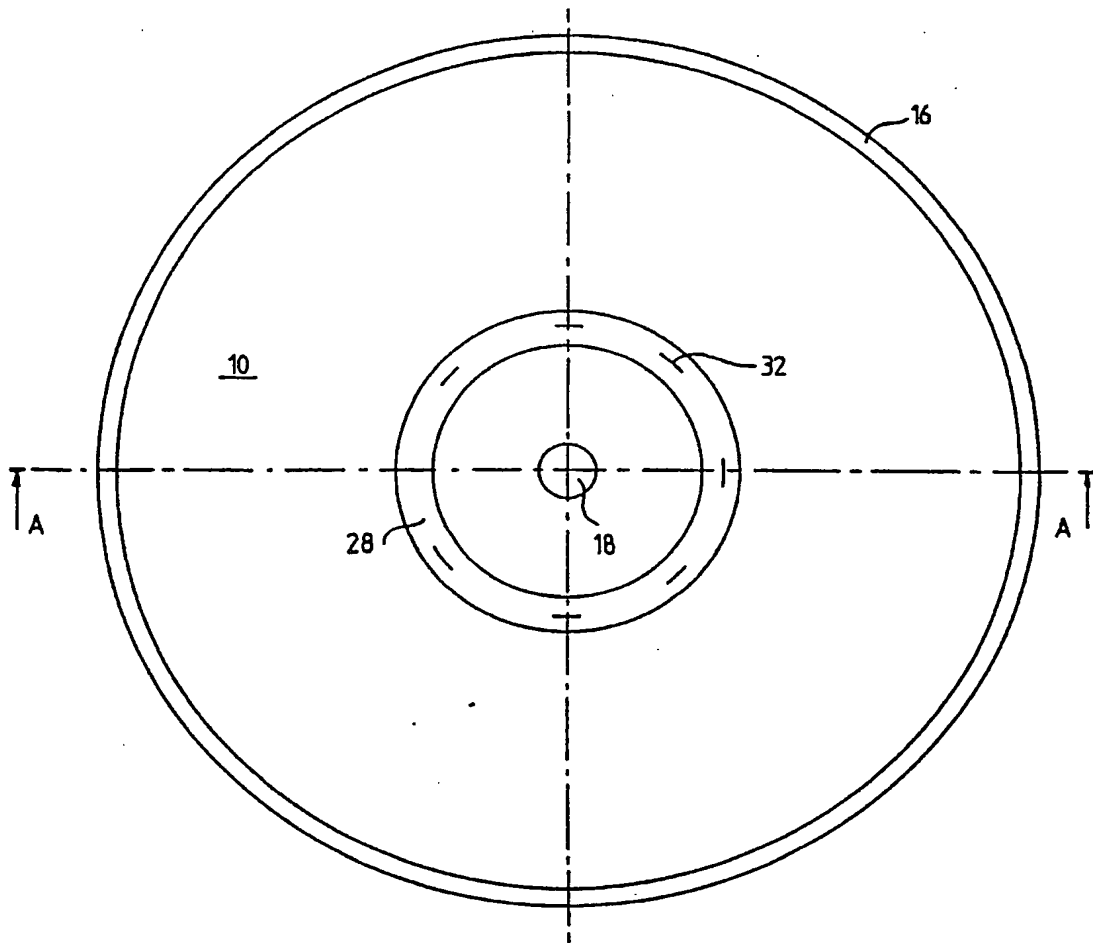


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

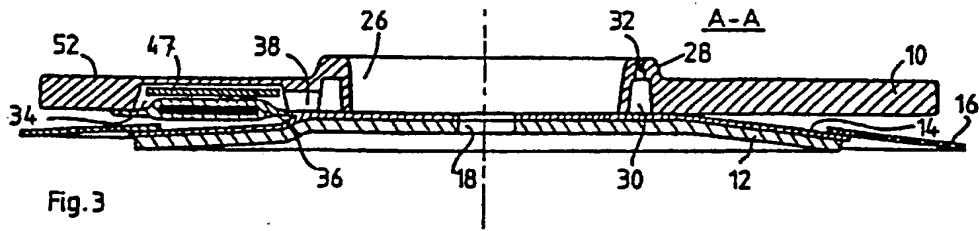
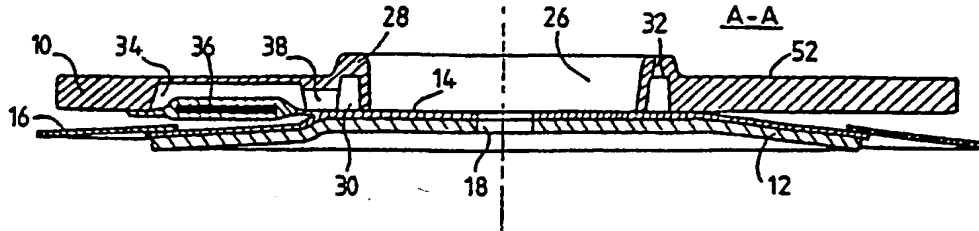


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

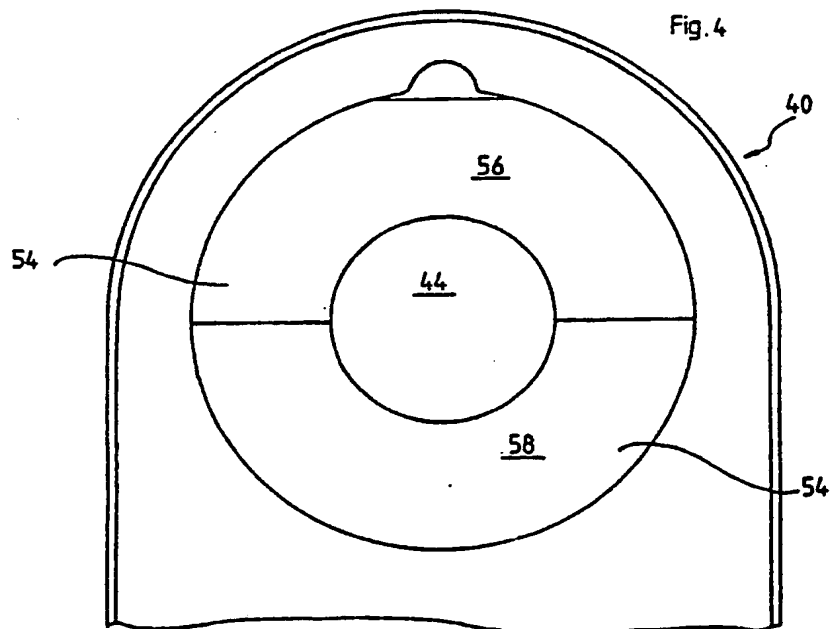
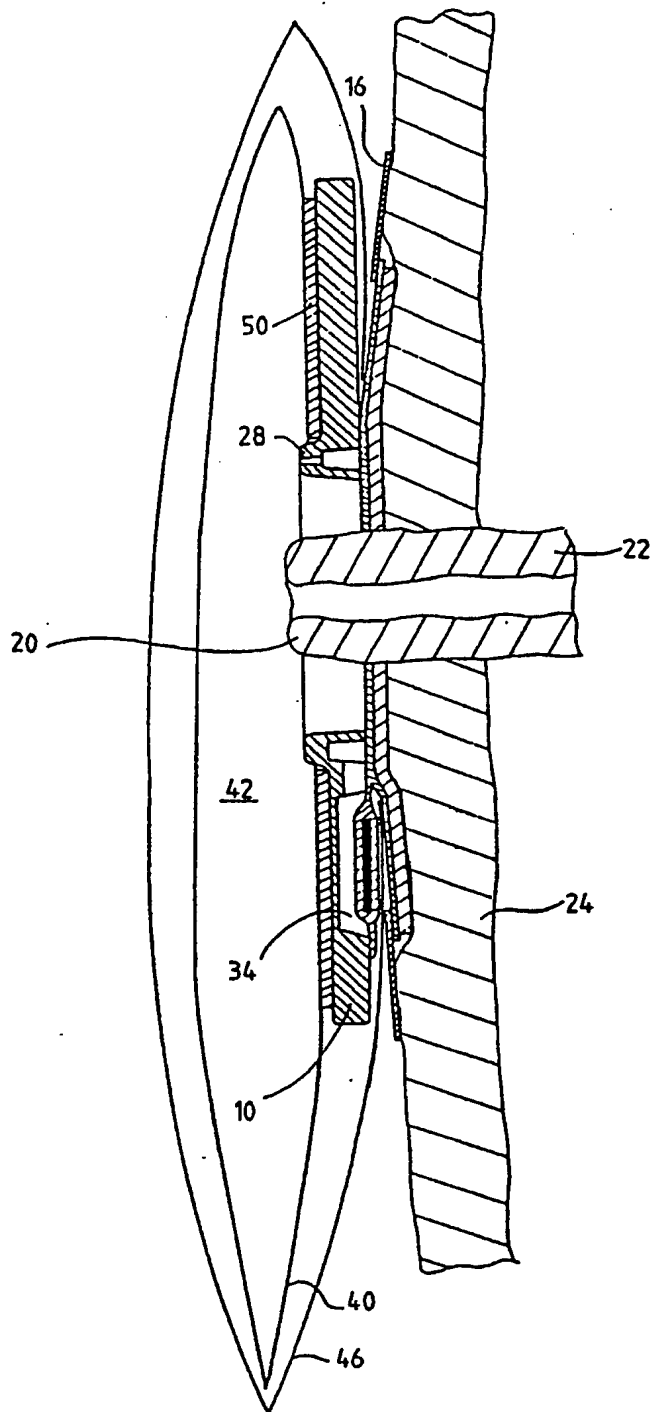


Fig. 5



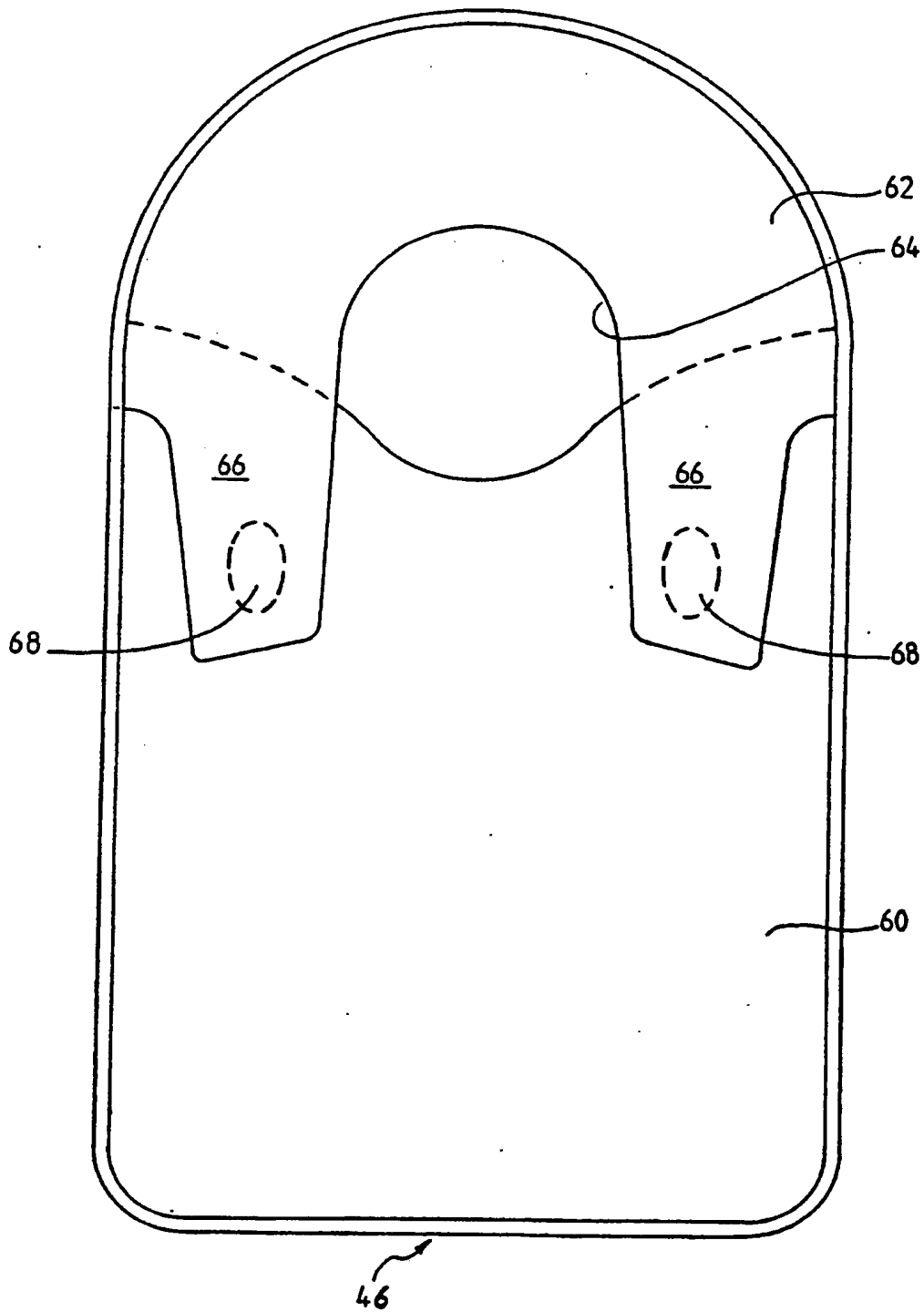


Fig. 6